

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

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THIS JOURNAL is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and is sent by Mail and Express to all parts of the Colonies, and to the United States, and to the Eastern Provinces of Great Britain.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1865.
THE ESTIMATES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer of the sister colony has come down with his Budget for 1865, and which would appear to have been completely founded on the public. And no wonder. While the revenue is estimated at £212,000 the estimated expenditure exceeds that sum by £170,000! It is scarcely surprising that the inhabitants of Vancouver Island should feel alarm at such a prospect as this staring them in the face. Nor does a closer scrutiny into the figures furnished by the Finance Minister mend matters. It appears that the estimated revenue of 1865 falls below that of last year by a sum of about \$146,000, and although the proposed expenditure largely exceeds that of the previous year yet the sum set down for public works is very much less. The revenue is chiefly composed of the following items:—Real estate tax, \$110,000; port and harbour dues, \$17,000; liquor licenses, \$20,800; trading licenses, \$34,000; fines of court, &c., \$9,000. No one can read over these items without being impressed with the precarious character of the sources from which it is hoped to raise the great bulk of the revenue. The following are a few of the more interesting items which appear under the head of expenditure:—

Surveyor-General's department, \$32,000; (we shall deal in round figures) postal, \$7,600; judicial, \$27,000; police, \$20,000; (these two last items will not be considered excessive when it is recollected that the sum of \$20,000 is proposed to be derived from the sale of liquor licenses alone) education, \$10,000; hospitals, \$6,500; conveyance of mails, \$33,000; works and buildings, \$12,500; roads, streets, and bridges, \$13,500; miscellaneous services, \$18,000; interest, \$19,400; reimbursements, \$49,000; immigration, \$10,000. We were the most heartless wretch did we not commiserate the condition of our neighbours. With an estimated expenditure seventy-five per cent in excess of the revenue, with \$13,000 arrears of salary due their late Governor, and destitute of either house or salary for their present Governor, they are really to be pitied. Under such desperate circumstances what is to be done? It is not difficult to gather from the public prints that the community is in a ferment over the Budget. Meetings are being held to consider what is to be done; and, so far as we have been able to gather, three different courses are proposed, viz., 1. Union with British Columbia, 2nd, an import tariff, 3rd, an income-tax. As regards the first and probably most popular proposition we opine the opening speech of Governor Seymour ought to set the people of Victoria at rest, if they are not altogether demoralized. But, even if the question had not received its quietus, the prospects of making the match would not be improved by the Budget just promulgated. As to the last named it would prove too precarious and oppressive in the present circumstances of the colony. Indeed it appears to us that a fiscal system based upon a Customs Tariff will be there only salvation. A revenue derived mainly from that source would be more ample, certain and easy of collection, as well as less oppressive than any other, while it would afford protection to local industry which could not fail to operate as a wholesome stimulus to the producing classes. The British Colonist of the 17th instant contains an able article devoted to showing that the free port system is inimical to the best interests of the colony. When it is remembered to what length the same paper used to go in support of the fiscal system he now condemns, some idea may be formed of the resolution which has taken place in public sentiment respecting the subject. The Chamber of Commerce appears still to cling to the free port; but as that association merely represents Wharf-street merchants, this is not to be wondered at. It is evident enough that the people of Victoria, as a whole, are at last coming to their senses; and that, as we ventured to predict two or three months ago, in less than twelve months the doom of the free port will be sealed.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE LOST.—Now selling at and under Victoria prices, a large lot of Baltic Shirts, Boots & Shoes, and clothing of every description, Wines, Woollen Plaids, Flannels & Hats, also a large lot of silk Scarfs, &c., &c., at Arthur Bullock's, opposite the Colonial Restaurant.

New Advertisements.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—“I feel Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.”

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. HAVE discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. forged.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay & Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE!

BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Blankets, four point; Flannels; Boots; Shoes; Socks; Underclothing; Hats; Caps; Clothing, in the latest styles; Dress Shirts; Baltic Shirts; Collars, paper and linen; Silk Ties; Boys' Suits; Umbrellas; Superfine Cloth, black and blue, from the best manufactories. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

WILLIAM GRIEVE, New Westminster, Nov. 25, 1864.

FURNITURE, BEDDING

WILLOW-WARE.

WITHROW & TILLEY,

HAVING just received a large stock of beautiful Furniture and Willow-ware, direct from foreign markets, are selling at such prices as will induce the citizens of New Westminster, and the people of British Columbia generally, to purchase here instead of going to another market.

JUST ARRIVED!

Fine Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suits; an assortment of fine Bed-room Suits, consisting of Oak, Chestnut, and plain painted; Sofas, Bureaus, Whatnots, Piano Stools, Hat-trunks, Centre and Card Tables, Toilet and Saloon Tables, Dining Extension Tables, Cradles, Cribes, and a large assortment of Oak, Mahogany and Wood Chairs; Bedsteads of every description; and, in fact, nearly everything in the FURNITURE LINE.

ALSO.—A fine assortment of Willow-ware, Gilt and Rosewood Picture Frame Moulding, different sized Looking-glass Plates, Mahogany & Walnut Boards & Veneers. ALSO.—Feathers; Hair; Pulp and Straw Mattresses always on hand and manufactured to order. Furniture manufactured and repaired. Pictures framed, Maps mounted and varnished. Undertaking promptly attended to.

Persons intending to purchase would do well to call and see our stock before going elsewhere.

WITHROW & TILLEY.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the inhabitants of New Westminster, and the public, that he is always ready to attend any orders for MASONRY WORK, in Brick, Stone or Plastering, Furnaces, Ovens and Kilns particularly attended to. Any person requiring work in the above line will please leave their orders at the office of Geo. Hooper, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH MOREY.

NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE, UTAH NELSON & CO. ARE not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin.

UTAH NELSON & CO. Port Douglas, May 2, 1864.

New Advertisements.

FRASER RIVER SANDS.

CAUTION TO MARINERS

NO. 1 AND 2 BEACONS (NORTH AND SOUTH SAND HEADS), have been carried away during the late gales. JAMES COOPER, Harbormaster. December 16th, 1864.

GEORGE HOOPER, LAND AGENT, & CO.

BEGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand, for private sale, a large number of TOWN & SUBURBAN LOTS!

and in many cases is authorised to deal liberally with purchasers.

ELLIOTT, STEWART & CO.,

BREWERS, VICTORIA, V. I.

HAVE INSTRUCTED

MR. GEO. HOOPER,

their Agent for BRITISH COLUMBIA, that their new

SEASON'S ALE

is in excellent condition, and ready for drawing.

This Ale is giving immense satisfaction, and can be obtained either in BOTTLE or in WOOD by application to

GEO. HOOPER, Auction Rooms, Millard's Buildings.

New Westminster, November 4th, 1864.

HARDWARE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

CUNNINGHAM BROTHERS,

DETERMINED TO COMPETE with Victoria merchants, now offer to the inhabitants of New Westminster and

British Columbia a well selected stock of HARDWARE,

STOVES, COAL OIL LAMPS, &c., at greatly reduced rates, FOR CASH!

A good article of No. 1 Coal Oil, at \$1 per gallon.

ORDERS from the interior will be filled at Victoria prices, duty only added.

New Westminster, Nov. 17, 1864.

LUMBER!

FOR SALE.

5,000,000 FEET ROUGH,

3,000,000 FEET DRESS'D,

In lots to suit, for Exportation.

J. A. WEBSTER & CO.

TO FARMERS.

DECEMBER being the month for sowing Winter Wheat on the lands adjacent to the Lower Fraser, farmers can obtain small supplies of several sorts from the stock of the Agricultural Association in New Westminster, thereby to prove what kinds are best adapted for this part of the colony, and to secure seed for another season. The Association have six varieties of Wheat.

W. E. CORMACK, Hon. Sec. New Westminster, December 5, 1864.

New Advertisements.

HENRY HOLBROOK, WHARFINGER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN PROVISIONS, FEED, ETC.

BONDED STORAGE FOR 1000 TONS OF GOODS in Store, Free of Charge. Goods Forwarded up country, and every accommodation given to vessels loading or discharging at the Liverpool, or Upper Wharf.

COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Messrs. Grelley Brothers

Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, PORTER, ALES, BRANDIES, RUM, CIDER, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c., which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO—

THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,

Havana, Manilla and Cheroots.

New Westminster, July 18, 1862.

PICHT & HOYT,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales and Segars.

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Fetevoisin and American in bulk and cases;

RUM—Jamaica, and other brands;

WHISKY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela in bulk and cases;

GIN—Holland in bulk and cases;

OLD TOM—Different brands;

WINE—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands;

CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands;

SYRUPS & BITTERS—All kinds;

HAVANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

PICHT & HOYT,

New Westminster, B. C.,

BREWERS & MALTSTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Brewer Stock;

DISTILLERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO—

REFINED ALCOHOL

in Tins, 95 per cent.

WILLIAM CLARKSON,

REAL ESTATE

AGENT.

HAS ON HAND OVER THIRTY VERY VALUABLE Town Lots. Any person wishing to purchase either improved or non-improved

CITY OR RURAL LANDS

will find it to their advantage to call upon Mr. C. for full particulars of situation, prices, &c., &c.

Victoria Advertisements.

THE Royal Insurance Company.

FOR

Fire & Life Insurance.

CAPITAL Ten Million Dollars!

HEAD OFFICES,—Liverpool and London.

CHAIRMAN,

Charles Turner, Esq., M. P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,

Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., & E. Johnston, Esq.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY,

PERCY M. DOVE, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE APPOINTED THE UNDER-

signed their Agents for

Vancouver Island & British Columbia,

and will now accept proposals for Insurance both in the

Fire and Life Departments.

They feel confident that the known Standing and Character of this Office, the sound principles on which it is established and the magnitude of its resources, will obtain for it a fair share of public patronage.

James Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Medical Examiner to the Life Branch.

ANDERSON & CO.,

Wharf Street,

Victoria, 20th January, 1863.

F. G. RICHARDS

Has Returned from Cariboo

AND IS STILL AT HIS OLD STAND.

BLIZZARD SALOON,

—ON—

Holbrook's Wharf,

WHERE HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE

OLD FRIENDS.

—ON—

CITY BAKERY

—AND—

COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the

Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets,

where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pies and Cakes, supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.

Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SOREL,

New Westminster, March 3, 1863.

LOCHLOMOND HOUSE!

AT THE

Seventy-four-mile Post

ON THE

Lillooet-Alexander Road.

THE PROPRIETOR calls the attention of travellers to Cariboo to this House, which is just opened for the travelling public, where Good Meals can be had at all hours, with all the delicacies of the season.

THE BAR

will contain CIVILITY, and the best

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

This is the first house within 15 miles where good water can be obtained, and, being 27 miles above the Junction, affords a comfortable and convenient stopping place.

Packers, Stagers and Teamsters are informed that they will find good stabling and the best of provender, as well as an excellent run for cattle on the grounds.

The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may patronize the Lochlomond House.

JOHN McVURRY,

Lochlomond, British Columbia, March, 1863.

A CARD!

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR—As large and mighty advertisements have of late become so common, we think it an almost unwarrantable proceeding to inform the public that we have superseded the Town Council in C. Millard's stone building, where consigned goods in great variety and of the latest fashion must be sold.

Auction Sales will be held twice a week, commencing on Wednesday, 5th instant, at noon.

HOOPER & CO.

January 21, 1865.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the office, Lytton Square, New Westminster. Single copy, price 6d., or 12½ cents. Terms per quarter, 19s., or \$2.50; half-yearly, 36s., or \$4.50, and yearly \$70s., or \$8.75. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance. All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and no charge.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1865.

THE WILD LAND TAX.

The ill effects of speculation in wild lands has been felt more or less in all the British North American colonies, and in nearly all of them it has been a standing subject of legislation for many years. Laws have been enacted for the purpose of preventing the Crown domain falling into the hands of land jobbers, and a wild land tax has been resorted to in order to reach those lands which had, unfortunately, fallen into such hands. In the Colony of Prince Edward's Island, where very much of the land was locked up by speculators, a tax of a half-penny per acre was imposed; and trifling as this rate may appear it very soon produced the desired effect. In Canada the Legislature had long to grapple with the same evil. During the earlier history of that province, when people were yet blind to the consequences of land monopoly, large tracts of the country fell into the hands of companies as well as individuals. As the evil began to develop itself the most stringent conditions as to occupation and improvement were attached to the sale of Crown lands, while, in order to modify the evil arising from the land monopolies already created, a tax was imposed upon all lands that were unoccupied or unimproved. This tax was low at first—a penny if we mistake not—but was gradually increased, until it compelled the speculator to either sell or improve; and thus in Canada, where the evil had attained the most alarming proportions, it has been almost entirely eradicated. We have watched with much solicitude the various attempts made in this colony to construct a land system, and we have observed with regret that the evil which has produced such bitter fruit in other colonies has been early engrafted upon British Columbia. The system of pre-emption first adopted would appear to have been framed expressly for, if indeed it was not framed by that class commonly known as "land sharks." Certain it is, however, that it suited their purpose admirably. No sooner was the proclamation issued than speculators pounced upon our soil, and under the convenient conditions of a most absurd law grasped every choice spot. Nor was the system of selling surveyed country land at 4s. 2d. per acre, one-half payable down and the other half in two years, without any conditions of occupation or improvement, calculated to mend the matter. Under these circumstances the great bulk of the most desirable agricultural land in this district fell into the hands of speculators, many of them absentees, and it is still locked up from those who would otherwise have transformed the wilderness into a fruitful field. It was, therefore, with feelings of satisfaction and hope that we heard the announcement of the intention to introduce a measure during the present session for imposing a tax upon unoccupied and unimproved lands. But it was with feelings of a very different character that we saw the Hon. Attorney-General, on Wednesday last, occupying the position of guardian to the "land sharks" of British Columbia, and we learned with amazement that the highest legal authority in the country had given utterance to the opinion that the imposition of a tax upon unimproved lands would be "an interference with the rights of property!" What next? We shall probably be told one of these days that no real estate tax can be imposed, because it would be "an interference with the rights of property." But we presume the remark was merely intended as a joke. And yet there are other remarks which fell from the lips of the same honorable gentleman which would lead one to the conclusion that he is laboring under an amazing amount of misconception respecting the terms and conditions as well as the primary object of the proposed tax. Who ever dreamed of the measure applying to town lots, or exacting the tax from the unimproved acres of the bona fide settler? Of course it is for the details of the Bill to define how much improvement will suffice to exempt a given quantity of land from the operations of this tax, but to apply it to the unimproved portion of an actual settler's allotment would simply be an unpardonable blunder. Why, the primary object of the measure is for the benefit of the actual settler, as against the non-occupying and non-improving speculator. The argument that such a tax would be an injustice to those speculators who bought at 10s. an acre is equally unworthy of a statesman. All who purchased land did so with the full knowledge that such land would be subject to future legislation, and that the mere accident of price would constitute no ground of immunity. And, besides, those who

purchased at 10s. had the important advantage of a first choice, enabling them to select land which, from its superior quality and position, might fairly be presumed to be better worth 10s. than much of that subsequently purchased is worth 4s. 2d. According to the doctrine laid down by the Attorney-General, if two men buy at auction, the one paying 10s. an acre and the other only 5s., the former would have a right to claim exemption from land tax on account of the high price paid. Such a principle is simply absurd. When honorable members begin to raise such frivolous objections to an important measure as those urged on Wednesday we must doubt their sincerity; and we take it as a striking proof of the badness of their cause that the opponents of the tax have no better grounds upon which to base their opposition. We maintain that agricultural Crown lands ought not to be permitted to fall into the hands of mere speculators at all. The very object of reducing public lands to the really nominal price of 4s. 2d. per acre was to place them within the easy reach of those who seek them for actual use. But if the speculator is permitted to purchase and hold such lands free of tax or improvement, until it suits his humor to sell to the settler at high prices, it was a great mistake to reduce the price at all; as it would be only right that the higher price should be secured to the public revenue, instead of going into the breeches pocket of the speculator. Depend upon it the interests of the colony will suffer seriously if some such remedy as a wild land tax be not applied, and that without delay, to the evil under consideration. We need look no farther than our own district for proof of the ill effects of allowing agricultural lands to be held by absentee speculators. The remedy is in the hands of Government, and we shall still cherish the hope of seeing it applied during the present session.

THE EDUCATION MEETING.—A public meeting was held in the Hyack Hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to draw up the outline of a school system for this colony. The President of the Municipal Council presided, and explained the object of the meeting. The attendance was small, probably on account of the Victoria steamer having arrived somewhat unexpectedly, and it was deemed best to adjourn till Tuesday evening, which was done.

THE "GENERAL WYNDHAM."—We are glad to learn that this ship, respecting the safety of which fears have been entertained, has arrived at Esquimalt. She brought 18 passengers, and a full cargo in good condition.

ANOTHER CONVERT.—The Colonist congratulates the Chronicle upon its conversion to the tariff faith. We congratulate both these papers upon their conversion to the principles so long promulgated through the columns of the British Columbian.

THE WAR.—The most important feature of the American war news is the negotiations for peace going on between the two Presidents.

British Columbia Road Policy.

(Continued from our last)

You assume that it will cost \$200,000 to complete the road from Quesnel to Richmond and another \$200,000 from Alexander to Quesnel. I am persuaded that there is no good ground for any such enormous outlay. In the present condition of our finances it is all important that the utmost economy should rule, therefore for the present let us have a 12 or 14 foot road, with turnouts. Such a road ought to be constructed from Alexander to Quesnel at an average of from \$1200 to \$1500 per mile, and from Compton to Williams Creek at from \$1500 to \$2000. I think our system of giving out road contracts is entirely wrong, in view of our peculiar circumstances as a young colony. Tenders are called for making 20, 50 or a 100 miles of road, and large securities required. The consequence is that there are only 2 or three persons in the country who have the means and position to make terms for such large undertakings, and it is quite within human probability that these parties may put their heads together and arrange bids so that competition is entirely out of the question. I beg to suggest, for the benefit of all concerned, a new method. Let the Government stake out the road and divide it into numbered sections of 3 or 5 miles each, stating explicitly that the lowest bids will be accepted, and that no security will be required excepting that one-fourth or one-fifth of the amount to be paid shall be reserved until the work is accepted. If this system be adopted a hundred competitions will enter the field where, under the present system, there are none. Should this suggestion be deemed worthy of consideration I trust that baneful system will be abandoned, which was so deluged by the late administration, to draw out tenders for information only, until the best men became disgusted and refused to consider Government contracts at all. If this plan be adopted at all the public must be assured, in order to insure attention and competition, that the contracts will positively be given to the lowest bidder and on the day specified. It would never do to send 100 men all up the country, and over that road, and after all withhold the work. If the Government would secure competition and cheap work it should drop that ridiculous and damaging sentence "The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted." The Government need be under no fear if it will deal frankly and positively. It is safe to say that there are hundreds of men who would only be too glad, in the present depressed state of business, to offer for the work. Should these suggestions be entertained I have no doubt a great deal will be made by the persons hoping to get the large contracts

and by their friends and backers, of the great trouble and annoyance which the Government would have with so many small contractors. I hope the Government will not listen to any such stuff. If the whole 70 miles were divided into 5-mile sections there would be but 14 contractors, and if the Surveyor-General made his headquarters at Quesnel, having authority to make the contracts, accept the roads and pay the money, the additional trouble to the Government will be too trifling to talk about. It is possible that some parties, having contracted at too low a price, may throw up the contract. In that event the Surveyor-General should re-let the work immediately, when not commenced on the day specified, or try the experiment of making such pieces of road directly by the Government. Whether this latter plan would work would depend greatly on the efficiency of the Surveyor-General and his overseers. Pay men well and pay them promptly at known stated times, and discharge them at a day's notice if they exhibit any laziness and the Government can get work done as cheaply as private parties. At any rate it would be a good opportunity of proving by contrast the efficiency of our Government employees. If tenders are called for in the manner I have ventured to propose I think it quite likely the average cost of a 12-foot road will be about \$1500 per mile. I am sure it will not cost over \$2000 per mile for the 70 miles to be made, which, with a bridge at Quesnel, even the latter cost will only make a cost of about \$20,000, and, should we borrow the money, add to our annual expenditure about \$2000.

I have already shown that if the road was finished a saving of 1 per cent, or at least \$140,000 would be saved to the consumers, or the entire cost of the road in one year. By putting a toll of one or two cents per lb. on all freight, the work would pay for itself in a few years. There can be only one good reason why the completion of this road should be neglected, viz.—that Cariboo is a failure, but who will dare say that? You object to running a road to any mining camp, and imply that the fields of Cariboo are placed diggings. Cariboo, with its thousand camps and its yield of three or four million dollars last year, which has sustained the whole country for years, must not be thrown off for Kootenay and the Horsefly until they are proved. The deep diggings of Cariboo have not yielded as well as we hoped this year, not because they are worn-out, but because they are deep. The present known gold mines of Cariboo for the future must be made subject to machinery. In no other way can they be thoroughly worked, and until a wagon road is made no machinery worthy of Cariboo can be placed on the creek.

I understand the Artesian Gold Mining Co. have decided to order two 20 or 24-horse power engines, with suitable boilers, pumps and hoisting gear, and are only waiting for the Government decision on this question to give out their contracts.

We can do nothing more than construct trails to Kootenay and the Horsefly this year, and until we have more knowledge of their wealth we ought not to do more. Watch the indications day by day; have the surveys for the roads made, and as soon as warranted give out the contracts. But, first and foremost and by all means, finish the road to Cariboo forthwith, and do not urge Governor Seymour to be so un-English as to leave unfinished what has been so well begun. I cannot but feel that it would be a crying shame to leave Cariboo, as I believe she is, not one-fourth developed, and as she must to a great extent remain unless that 70 miles of road is finished.

New Advertisements.

WILLIAM CLARKSON,

Auctioneer, Real Estate & General Agent.

OFFICE—COLUMBIA STREET.

FOR SALE.

100 TONS GOOD HAY.

Apply to R. DICKINSON.

BIBLES! BIBLES!!

A new consignment of Bibles and Testaments is now on sale at the office of the Depository, Columbia Street.

FAMILY BIBLES in great variety. Bibles and Testaments in the following languages—Greek, Latin, German, French, Danish, French, Hebrew, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, Irish and Welsh.

G. C. CLARKSON, Depository.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE LOST!

ANY PERSON in want of a good income is invited to join in the purchase of a valuable instrument by which a fortune may be made, it only turned to account. The above instrument may be seen between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 p.m., daily, at "Rowling's RATERAT," Sapperton, N.W.

If not previously disposed of by private bargain, it will be raffled for on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 7:30 p.m., by 50 aspirants to musical honors, at \$1 per member.

PIES & CAKES made to order for Private Parties.

BREAD, Hot Rolls, &c., always on hand.

PHILIP HICK, New Westminster, January 12, 1865.

New Advertisements.

J. G. McBEAN, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FEED STUFFS, OILMAN'S STORES, NAILS, AXES, COAL OIL, LAMPS & FITTINGS. AND, in short, every article usually found in a General Grocery establishment.

J. G. McBEAN, New Westminster, Jan. 4, 1865.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would invite the attention of his numerous customers, and the public generally, to his varied and choice stock of Family Groceries, Provisions and Oilman's Stores, &c., &c., &c.

To THOSE whose liberal patronage he has enjoyed during the past two years it is unnecessary to say more than merely assure them of his determination to keep pace with the times, both as regards prices and assortment.

To THE general public he would say: If you desire to combine entire satisfaction with economy, do not go past the subscriber's new Store, two doors west of the old stand.

In Stock—A superior article of Smoked Salmon from Annandale's fishery, Mud Bay.

JOHN MURRAY.

New Westminster, Dec. 2, 1864.

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES, YANKEE NOTIONS.

In the greatest variety can be purchased at very low prices from

ROBERT GREENBAUM, SUCCESSOR TO H. LEWIN, Columbia Street.

DIARIES FOR 1865.

Call soon, that you may secure a choice.

CLARKSON & CO.'S.

New Advertisements.

Messrs. DICKINSON BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHERS

CATTLE DEALERS!

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED with all kinds of MEAT and VEGETABLES on short notice, at

NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICTORIA.

ROBERT DICKINSON, EDWARD DICKINSON, FRANCIS DICKINSON.

FREIGHT & PASSAGE

DOUGLAS & YALE

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The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1865.

Legislative Council.

Wednesday, January 18, 1865.

The Council met at one. On calling over the names of the members the Hon. Colonial Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer were found to be absent. They arrived, however, soon after the commencement of business. In the absence of Colonial Secretary the Hon. Attorney-General took the chair as presiding member. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. After the presentation of a petition by the Hon. Mr. Holbrook for the improvement of the Douglas slough, the sense of the House was taken as to whether the Hon. G. A. Walkem should have his fine remitted. Ayes, 9.

The Hon. H. Holbrook rose to give notice of motion that the House respectfully request the Governor to comply with the petition for the improvement of the slough from Harrison Lake to Douglas, and that the Government would aid the District with money for that purpose.

Also for a return of the road tolls collected between Lillooet and Clinton.

The Hon. Attorney-General then rose to move the second reading of the Bill granting an extension of time to the Steam Traction Engine Company.

Mr. Holbrook rose to oppose the second reading of the Bill. He said that he had opposed this measure from the very beginning. In his district it would not only injure many of the settlers who had invested their capital in the carrying business, but would also prove of great injury to the roads. The bridges in his district would be very much injured by any such engines. He did not think that any benefit would ensue to the country in general, were any such monopoly granted and he would oppose any extension of the time granted in the first instance, with the hope of defeating the scheme altogether.

Hon. J. A. R. Homer made some remarks that were nearly inaudible, but he was understood to concur generally with Mr. Holbrook.

Hon. Mr. Moberly said that he disagreed entirely with the hon. member for Lillooet, as the Traction Engines, so far from injuring the roads, would on the contrary be of great benefit to them. The roads were soft and the engines in going over them, would from their great weight, consolidate the soft earth and harden them. He considered that they would be of great benefit to the country at large, would lessen the cost of carrying, and would injure nobody but a few packers.

Hon. Mr. Walkem supported the 2nd reading. He considered it a great hardship, to give a company certain advantages, and then after the said company had expended time and money in carrying out their plans, to render all these advantages useless by refusing to give them a little time more.

Hon. Collector of Customs, asked why this Bill was brought forward.

Hon. Attorney-General replied that it was brought forward on the faith of an agreement between the Colonial Secretary, (subject of course to the opinion of the House) and the Surveyor-General. The Surveyor-General had gone home on the strength of this understanding, and he hoped that the House would ratify it.

Hon. Collector of Customs thought no extension of time was required as the Traction Engines would be out here in February if they came at all. He said that he had never heard of any such understanding as the Hon. Attorney-General mentioned.

Hon. Attorney-General said that Government undertook to grant the extension of the time, and he considered that every member ought to feel bound to fulfil such a pledge. The Surveyor-General had only just arrived in England, and the time that elapsed between his departure from here and his arrival in England ought to be added to the time he was engaged in the public service in Cariboo.

The question was then put whether the Bill should be read a second time, and carried. Mr. Holbrook voting in the negative only.

Hon. Attorney-General moved, that the Bill be now committed.—Carried.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. Hon. Mr. Walkem in the chair. The Bill was taken clause by clause. Clause first and second were passed without discussion; after clause 3rd, which provides for the introduction of the Traction Engines below Clinton with the consent of the Governor and Surveyor-General. Hon. Mr. Holbrook said that he was pleased that the consent of the Governor as well as the Surveyor-General was required, but he was certainly of opinion that if Traction Engines were introduced into his district the roads would be much injured and the bridges ruined.

Hon. Attorney-General, said that if the roads were made good enough and the bridges strong enough for the Traction Engines, they would be better for any inferior traffic.

Hon. Colonial Secretary inquired if there were any bridges in the Douglas District.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook replied that there were; and if the roads had to be altered for the Traction Engines they would have to be entirely rebuilt.

The clause was then passed.

Hon. P. O'Reilly then moved that the chairman report progress.

Hon. Attorney-General having resumed the chair the Chairman of the committee reported.

Hon. Attorney-General moved, seconded by Mr. Walkem that the Bill be read a 3rd time.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook withdrew his notice of motion of a Bill to regulate the fisheries of the rivers and coasts. It was too difficult an undertaking for a private member, but he hoped that the Government would take it in hand. He brought forward a motion requesting the Government to bring forward a measure to prevent settlers killing or selling game except at certain seasons. He remarked that some measure of this sort was absolutely necessary, or the game would soon all be killed if the present indiscriminate slaughter were always allowed.

Hon. Mr. Walkem was to a certain extent in favor of the motion, but certainly not as it then stood. He said that the only persons whom the

motion affected, as it now stood, were the settlers. It would not in the least deter sportsmen coming from Victoria or elsewhere from killing all the game that they chose.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook said he had used the word "settlers" in contradistinction to Indians, whom the Bill was not meant to affect.

Hon. Colonial Secretary inquired how it was that the hon. member did not bring in the Bill himself instead of requesting Government to do so.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook had no objection to doing so.

Hon. Mr. Ball thought that the motion had better be withdrawn.

Hon. Collector of Customs thought that the phraseology of the motion should be corrected, and that it should be discussed.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook had no objection to bring in the Bill himself, if the wording was corrected by the Council.

The wording of the motion was then corrected, and Hon. Mr. Holbrook moved that leave be granted him to bring in a Bill to prevent the buying, selling or shooting game. He said that as he intended to apply for leave to go down to Victoria he would not be able to bring in the Bill before Thursday, 2nd prox.—Leave granted.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook then moved that Government be requested to bring in a Bill to provide for the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths. The only registers now kept were those kept in the churches, and were totally inefficient for the purpose. He suggested that a time, not more than one week, should be allowed the residents of towns; and a time, not more than six months, for those residing in country districts, for registering births, deaths and marriages.

Hon. Colonial Secretary asked why the hon. member could not bring in this Bill also, instead of requesting Government to do so.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook thought that it was beyond the capacity of a private member, and that such a Bill would emanate more fitly from Government than from any other quarter.

The question was then put and carried.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Homer, that a tax should be imposed on all unimproved land, pre-empted or bought. He remarked that the question had been discussed in the last Council, so that he would not enter very much into details, but he was of opinion that all speculators who owned land and did not improve it kept the *bona fide* settler away, and that such occupation was most injurious to the country. That the speculators ought either to be taxed or give up their land.

Hon. Attorney-General said that so far from the late Council having approved of this motion they had negatived it. This measure would act most unjustly in general, and was neither more nor less than an interference with the rights of property. Take, for instance, the case of men who have paid 10 shillings an acre for land which at the time of sale was worth nothing. These men had, as it were, paid the tax beforehand. Again, a settler cannot improve heavily timbered land all at once, and should this measure pass the unimproved portions of his pre-emption would be liable to be taxed. If this was the case it would effectively prevent the settlement of rural lands. Again, take the case of unimproved town lots. These, under the proposed measure, could also be taxed, which was manifestly unjust.

Hon. Mr. Ball did not agree with either of the previous speakers. He was in favor of a tax on unoccupied and unimproved land, as he thought that it was quite right that speculators should contribute something to the general revenue. He opined that all bought land unoccupied and unimproved should be taxed, but did not think that this measure should apply to pre-empted land. Many settlers improve their pre-emptions by degrees, and it would be most unfair to tax such occupiers. He moved as an amendment that the words "and unoccupied" be inserted after the word "unimproved," and that the word "pre-empted" be struck out.

Hon. Mr. Homer thought that all pre-empted land above 160 acres should be subjected to the tax, as a measure of this sort was very much required for the protection of the settler. Most of the good land on the different routes in the country was in the hands of speculators, and he thought a measure of this kind was very necessary.

Hon. Attorney-General thought that the amendment did not meet the case.

Hon. Mr. Moberly thought that this measure had better be deferred until the Land Law had been passed.

After some further discussion the amendment was put and carried.

Hon. Mr. Moberly said that settlers in the upper country had great difficulty in getting titles to their land. Settlers begin with little capital, many of them make large improvements, but when they want to borrow money on their claims they are unable to do so from the lack of a title. He moved, therefore, that a survey should be made and a title granted before the Land Bill came into operation.

Hon. Mr. O'Reilly supported the motion. It would be a great boon to many settlers who were at present unable to raise money on property, on which much capital had been laid out. The sooner a measure of this kind came into operation the better it would be, as, at present, there would be no difficulty in defining limits, but if the matter were allowed to rest, valuable property might be encroached upon, and much litigation consequently ensue.

Hon. Mr. Homer suggested that surveyors be appointed in each district, and that all land be laid out in lots ready for the settler to take it up, and that such surveyors be paid by the people in each district. This plan had been found to work well in other colonies, and he recommended it to the attention of the Government.

After some remarks from the Hon. Messrs. Holbrook, Walkem and Ball to the same effect, Hon. Colonial Secretary said that this motion merely forestalled the intentions of the Government. The Land Bill was very much required, and the Government was hastening the matter as much as possible.

Hon. Attorney-General said that all the various measures alluded to were now under the consideration of the Government, that they might be embodied in the Land Bill. This measure would give them such a title as would enable them to borrow money on their property. The

matter was being pushed forward, but measures of this description required constant revision.

Hon. Mr. Brew proposed this amendment: That all pre-empted lands be surveyed, and title granted on survey.—Carried.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, in rising to propose an adjournment, apologized to the House for his absence at the commencement of the sitting. He had been engaged on business and was unable to get away any sooner. The question being put to the Council, his fine was remitted.

Hon. Treasurer also apologized for his absence. He had been delayed by public business, and had also been misled by the variation of the time. His fine was also remitted.

Hon. Mr. Moberly thought that there ought to be some time by which every one could go. There was at present no standard of time.

Hon. Mr. Ball did not think that the fine was meant to be imposed upon those who were a few minutes late, but upon those who should be absent a whole sitting; and that fining a member for being a little late was rather too severe.

Hon. Mr. Walkem agreed with the previous speaker, and said that it was a great hardship to the popular members, as they are not paid for attending—their attendance is expected, and they are fined if they do not attend. The case was different with the official members, as they were paid.

After some further remarks the Council adjourned until 3 o'clock on Thursday.

THURSDAY'S SITTING.

The House met at 3 o'clock p.m. The names of the hon. members being called over, the Hon. Attorney-General was found to be absent.

The minutes of last meeting having been read, the Hon. Treasurer objected to his name and that of the Hon. Colonial Secretary being placed upon the minutes as absent, the House having been satisfied with their explanation, and having remitted their fines. After some discussion the Hon. Attorney-General entered. It was finally resolved that the vote for remission of the fines be entered as having been unanimous. The minutes were then confirmed.

Hon. Mr. Walkem gave notice of motion for an Ordinance to introduce the decimal system of accounts. Also, of an Ordinance to amend the County Court Act.

Hon. Attorney-General gave notice of motion for leave to introduce an Ordinance to amend the 1st Telegraph Ordinance, 1864. Also, on Tuesday next, an Ordinance levying an export duty on gold.

Hon. Mr. Walkem asked leave to introduce his County Court Amendment Ordinance next Monday.—Leave granted.

Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Native Evidence Bill. In moving the second reading of this Bill the hon. member explained its objects, which were to give the evidence of natives whatever weight it was entitled to, and to present it properly to a court or jury. It provided that the preliminary examination should be taken down in writing, and that witnesses should be cautioned as to the consequences of perjuring themselves. The judge on the bench should be the judge of the amount of credibility to be attached to the evidence. This, however, had been the only point of difficulty with him. Those hon. members who had been in the habit of receiving such evidence would, however, doubtless help him with their experience.

Hon. Mr. Walkem seconded the motion. He approved of the Bill, and thought such a measure had long been required in the colony.

On motion the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill. Hon. Mr. Holbrook in the chair. The Bill was taken up clause by clause. Clause I, providing for the examination of aboriginal natives and natives of half-blood, in all civil and criminal proceedings, was passed with several verbal amendments. Clause II, preliminary examination to be made in writing, duly certified—passed. Clause III, preliminary caution to be given to natives—passed. Clause IV, whose written examination or declaration may be taken in evidence—passed as read. Clause V, "The degree of weight or credibility to be attached to any such evidence, whether oral or verbal, shall be in the discretion of the court, judge, gold (or other) commissioner, coroner or justice, respectively; or of the jury, under the direction of the court, judge, gold (or other) commissioner or justice, according to the tribunal before which such evidence shall be offered, as being evidence given without the sanction of an oath."

Hon. Attorney-General said this was the only clause he had any doubt about. He thought that it was necessary that the juries should be directed. Juries were variable tribunals. They were often composed of aliens, and if left entirely to their own ideas the decision of one jury might be practically contradicted by the decision of another. He thought the judge was the only person to decide the amount of credibility to be attached to the evidence.

Hon. Collector of Customs thought the clause was a most improper one, and should be struck out altogether. He did not think any judge or jury would be influenced by it. It was for the jury to decide upon the credibility of evidence.

Hon. Attorney-General said the hon. member quite misunderstood the purport of the clause. It was not intended to withdraw the evidence from the jury, but for the judge to direct them by appending to the evidence his judgment as to its credibility.

Hon. Mr. Ball agreed with the Hon. Collector of Customs. He thought the clause was unnecessary. It rested with persons trying causes to take the evidence for what it is worth, without any directions.

Hon. Mr. O'Reilly said it was always customary for the judge to direct the jury in summing up. He did not think it was necessary to insert it in the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Walkem said it was not positively the bounden duty of a judge to direct the jury, but he was to tell them what evidence was admissible. He thought the clause most useful. It was not an injunction upon the jury, but upon the judge to impress upon the jury that they must make allowance for the witnesses being savages.

Hon. Collector of Customs thought that the House should be extremely careful how they meddle with the duty of the judge or the conscience of the jury. He moved that the clause

be struck out.

Hon. Mr. Walkem said it was merely the duty of the judge to call the attention of the jury to the fact that the witnesses were natives and unsworn. He moved in amendment that the words from "of the jury" to "before which" be struck out.

The Hon. Collector of Customs's motion was put and lost: Ayes, 6; Noes, 7.

Hon. Mr. Walkem's amendment was put and carried.

The remaining clauses passed as read.

The committee rose and reported progress. Presiding Member in chair. On motion, next Wednesday was fixed for the third reading of the Bill.

The Ordinance for granting extension of time to the Traction Engine Co. was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook asked leave to hold over his motion for regulating the road tolls till Friday.—Leave granted.

The same hon. member moved: That this Council recommend that His Excellency be pleased to comply with the petition from the inhabitants of Douglas, for the improvement of the slough from Harrison Lake to Douglas Lake, and grant a sum of money sufficient for that purpose. He said that a petition had come into his hands signed by 87 names requesting this. It was a very great want. Steamers could not now get from Harrison Lake to Douglas. A very small sum would effect the improvement and the trade of the place was sufficient to warrant it.

Hon. Mr. Ball asked if any practical engineer has surveyed the slough, or if any estimate of the probable cost had been made.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook replied that he was not aware that this had been done. He quite agreed with the hon. member for Lytton that such an estimate should be laid before the House, and, on the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Brew, asked leave to defer the discussion of the question for one month during which time he would request the Government to have the place surveyed.

The House then adjourned, on motion, till 3 p.m. on Friday.

FRIDAY'S SITTING.

The members were found to be all present when the names were called over. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Hon. Mr. Homer gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to repeal the Pilot Act. Mr. Homer also gave notice of another motion, which, owing to the low tone in which he speaks, could not be heard.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook gave notice that he would bring in a Bill requesting the Government to advertise in the *Government Gazette* to ascertain the best cost of dredging the slough from Harrison Lake to Douglas.

Hon. Attorney-General thought that this was substantially the same as had been discussed the day before.

Hon. Mr. Elliott said that if the Government advertised for tenders for the performance of this work they would be taking the best measures for ascertaining its cost. If the cost was reasonable they could do it, but if not the matter could be dropped.

Hon. Mr. Ball asked why Government should advertise on behalf of the Douglas District. Such a course would raise expectations in that district which very probably could not be fulfilled. He thought that the hon. member for Lillooet had better confer with his constituents on the matter, and if the hon. gentleman was going down to Victoria he could set there the vast expense attendant on a dredging machine.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook said that the cost could not be ascertained without advertising. He had probably wasted the House last year with the question of the Harrison Rapids, but the action that the House had taken on the matter had caused much distress in his district. The House had no right to throw over the interests of that district, and the merchants were willing to keep it open if the Government would give them a start. He had asked for the returns on that road with this object in view.

Hon. Attorney-General objected to the form but not to the spirit of the measure.

Hon. Mr. Cornwall gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the Thompson.

Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Telegraph Bill. This Bill empowered the company to make a line throughout British Columbia, over Crown lands, and private property with the consent of the owners. The line was to run through New Westminster. The Colonial Government would have the privilege of using the line for its own or imperial messages in preference to any others. The Bill empowered the company to erect block-houses or forts at various points in case of any attacks from savages, the Government, however, reserving the right of taking them for any public purpose. This Bill affected the revenue in some way, as all material required for the line would be admitted free. Certain ports would be made ports of entry for the time being. The company were to have the privilege of getting stones, sand, timber and lime, without paying for them, on any of the Crown lands in the colony. The time allowed for the commencement of the line was 1st January, 1867, and it was to be finished by 1st January, 1870. Such a length of time was granted before the commencement of the line, that England, the United States and Russia might have a conference to regulate the international management of the line, and also the price. The Bill was a practical benefit to the country. Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill was read. Hon. Attorney-General then moved that the Bill be now committed. Hon. Mr. Holbrook said he disapproved the system of committing a Bill immediately after second reading, as it did not give any hon. member time to go carefully through the various clauses. He moved as an amendment that the Bill be committed on Monday. After some discussion the amendment was carried.

Hon. Mr. Walkem asked leave to bring in a Bill for the establishment of a decimal system of accounts in this colony. Hon. Mr. O'Reilly seconded. Leave granted. Hon. Mr. Walkem moved that the Bill be read for the first time. Bill read. Hon. Mr. Walkem moved that the Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Hon. Attorney-General to bring in a Bill to amend the 1st Telegraph Act, 1864. Bill read for the first time. Monday fixed for the second reading.

Hon. Mr. Holbrook to move: "That as the present road toll on the produce of farms, such as manure, lumber, hay, and even grain when being carried to a grist mill for the purpose of being ground for flour, charged on the road from Lillooet to Clinton, or from Clinton or intermediate places to Lillooet, imposes a tax of £5 to £12 per acre per annum on occupied land, and is very detrimental to settlement, be it resolved that this Council recommend that His Excellency be pleased to remit the road toll on all native grown produce, when carried not further than thirty miles on such road, and when carried further according to the distance carried." He said that yesterday he had presented a petition from 100 settlers, who felt themselves much aggrieved at having to pay a heavy tax on produce that they raised. On other roads native produce was not taxed, but upon this road the toll amounted to \$20 a ton. Mr. Flynn had doubted the legality of the impost last year and had refused to pay it. He had been sued and had lost the case.

Hon. Mr. Moberly understood that the Government intended to effect a change in the collection of tolls, and moved as an amendment that the measure be postponed one month to allow the Government time to bring forward their measure.

Hon. Mr. Crease asked if any of the settlers had applied for a remission of tolls as directed to do by the act.—Hon. Mr. Holbrook said that they had not, as they thought it better to apply to the Council. He said that the people in the Douglas districts were in bad spirits, and considered that the Government was "down on them." He hoped that the Government would remedy this by inserting a clause to that effect in the Bill they were going to bring forward.

The amendment was then put to the Council and passed, Hon. Messrs. Homer and Holbrook voting in the negative.

The House then adjourned.

Important Kootenay News.

Return of Mr. Jenkins.

It is pretty generally known that Mr. Jenkins has been employed by the Government for several months back in exploring for a favorable route to the Kootenay country. It cannot but be gratifying to our readers to know that Mr. Jenkins returned to this city yesterday and reports very favorably. Of course an official report will appear in due course; but, knowing how anxious the people of both colonies feel respecting this subject, we hasten to place before our readers a few bold facts, meanwhile. The line of route to which Mr. Jenkins has directed his attention is that via Hope and Similkameen. To be a little more definite, the route runs from Hope, via Princeton, Similkameen Forks, down the valley of that river to Osoyoos Lake, thence via Rock Creek to Bonaday Creek, up that creek to the north fork of Kettle River, alias "Nashumtum," thence in an easterly direction, striking the Columbia River near the mouth of the Kootenay, thence to the head waters of the St. Mary's, which is within a few miles of Wild Horse Creek, the present Kootenay diggings. Mr. Jenkins describes this route as affording great facilities for a trail, as well as for travel, good feed and water being found in abundance all the way, while there is no high ground to pass over, if we except the Hope mountain, where he found eight feet of snow. The greatest depth of snow with which he met at any other point was three feet. The distance, too, will be immensely reduced by this route. Altogether the news brought by Mr. Jenkins is of the most reassuring character. While at Fort Colville Mr. Jenkins met many of the Kootenay miners; and everywhere the greatest confidence in the diggings was exhibited. Everybody is going to Kootenay in the spring. Active mining operations were suspended, although a few companies were drifting. While he was at Colville an express arrived from Mr. Linklater, the Hudson Bay Co.'s agent at Kootenay, informing Mr. McDonald that a party of 500 of the Black-foot had set out to make war with the Kootenay Indians, and it was expected they would plunder the whites indiscriminately at the same time; but, fortunately, they had been caught in a snow-storm on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and put back, abandoning the expedition for the time.

Mr. Jenkins informs us that while in the Similkameen valley the weather was cold, the thermometer indicating 17° below zero. There was considerable snow on the ground, but very little stock had perished.

PUBLIC LIBRARY MEETING.—A public meeting took place in the Hyack Hall last evening, for the purpose of taking steps for co-operating with His Excellency the Governor in the establishment of a public library and reading-room. The President of the Municipal Council took the chair, and Mr. Tilly acted as secretary. The attendance was tolerably large. A series of resolutions was passed, for which we have not room at present, one of which appointed a committee to undertake the work of organization, &c., consisting of the following gentlemen: The President of the Municipal Council, Capt. Cooper, F. Townsend, Esq., W. E. Cormack, Esq., R. Dickinson, Esq., W. J. Armstrong, Esq., Wm. Gripe, Esq., Dr. Black and Dr. Oliver. The meeting was adjourned till Friday evening next to hear the report of the committee.

ARRIVED AT LENGTH.—The remains of the late Dr. Warbess, who died on Williams Creek in 1863, arrived in this city on Wednesday night, en route to Olympia. It was the doctor's dying request that his body should be sent to Olympia, for which he had ample means at the time; but a partner of his subsequently absconded, taking all with him. Under these circumstances the Free Masons—to which fraternity the deceased belonged—resident in Cariboo raised \$400 to defray the expense of the undertaking. Owing to the state of the roads, and the time necessarily occupied in bringing the body down, that sum barely sufficed to reach this city. We understand that the amount needed to send the body from here to Olympia was promptly raised by the Masonic fraternity of this city. The remains will go forward by the *Enterprise* to-day.

EASILY EXPLAINED.—The *Colonist* publishes Governor Seymour's letter to the President of the Municipal Council respecting the proposed gift from the Queen, of ten speeches delivered by the late Prince Consort, and remarks that, "It is certainly somewhat extraordinary that a similar communication has not been received in Vancouver Island." If our contemporary had carefully read Governor Seymour's letter he would have found a sufficient explanation in the words, "some of the more important colonies," under which category the little island can hardly hope to rank.

THE "ENTERPRISE."—This steamer arrived from Victoria early yesterday evening and went up to Langley last night to bring down a number of sheep from the H. B. Co's farm, where the weather is proving too severe for them. She will leave for Victoria about 10 o'clock this morning.

THE WEATHER has during the past few days been delightful, with warm sunshine during the day and moderate frost at night.

BIRTH.—In this city on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Hall, of a daughter.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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What is more fearful than a breaking down of the
nervous system? To be excitable or nervous is a small
degree of most distressing, for who can a remedy be
found? Here is one—Drink but little wine, beer or
spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do
not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the
fresh air you can; take three or four of these Pills
every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of
alops. If these golden rules are followed, you will be
happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have
any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.
If there is one thing more than another for which
these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties,
especially their power of cleansing the blood from all
impurities, and removing dangerous, and renewing sus-
pended secretions. Universally adopted as the one
grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never
fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about
what is required.

Disorders of the Kidneys.
In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they
secrete too much or too little water; or whether they
be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains
settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these
Pills should be taken according to the printed direc-
tions, and the Urine should be well rubbed into the
small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give
almost immediate relief after all other means have failed.

The Stomach out of Order.
No medicine will so effectively improve the tone of
the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, oc-
casioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They
reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy action; they
are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact
they never fail in curing all disorders of liver and stomach.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds.
No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous,
than affections of the respiratory organs. The first
symptoms of disordered action may always be removed
by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy
any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-
gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing and enable
the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with
ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying
powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and thus
fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and
other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions.
In cases of debility, languor and nervousness, gener-
ated by excess of any kind, whether mental or phys-
ical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree
bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from
the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish
the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the
nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back
the frame to its pristine health and vigour.

**Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Head-
ache and Lowness of Spirits.**
These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debil-
tated constitutions as they create a healthy appetite,
correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and over-
come giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world
for the following diseases:—
Ague, Female Irregularities, Retention of Urine
Asthma, Evers of all kinds, Scrofula, or King's
Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the skin, Stone and Gravel
Bleeds on the skin, Gonorrhea, Secondary Symp-
toms, Bowel Complaints, Headache, Tic Douloureux
Gout, Indigestion, Inflammation, Tumours
Jaundice, Liver Com-plaints, Venereal Affections
Debility, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Wounds of all kinds
Dysentery, Erysipelas, Piles, whatever cause,
Rheumatism, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all
respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines through-
out the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s.
1ld., 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box.
*There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in
every disorder are affixed to each box.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED desires to inform the public
that Mr. J. T. Scott is no longer authorized to
transact any business for him.
J. T. SCOTT.

NOTICE.
ON THE 30th December, 1864, we the undersigned,
carrying on the Lumber Business in Port Douglas,
British Columbia, under the name and style of BRUM-
FIELD & LUMPKINS, have this day dissolved part-
nership by mutual consent. All accounts due to and
by the late firm to be settled by the undersigned.
S. BRUMFIELD.
Port Douglas, 30th December, 1864.

Selling off at Cost!
The Largest Stock in New Westminster,
consisting in part of Dry Goods, Millinery,
Haberdashery, Clothing, Ribbons, Hosiery,
Ladies', Children's and Gents' Boots and
Shoes, Yankee Notions, Groceries, etc., etc.
At H. EICKHOFF'S,
Front Street.

SEASONED LUMBER.
400,000 FEET
SEASON'D LUMBER
Rough & Dressed, For Sale By
J. A. R. HOMER.
New Westminster, November 3, 1864.

TOYS, TOYS.
IMPORTANT NEWS!
MR. S. ZINN
TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE INHABITANTS
of Victoria and British Columbia that he
is constantly receiving, direct from New York, San
Francisco, and our own manufactory in Europe, a large
quantity and well selected stock of

FANCY GOODS.
WILLOW & WOODEN WARE.
BRUSHES AND TOYS.
CONSISTING OF
French, German and Domestic MARKET BASKETS;
Traveling, School, Dinner, Fruit and Work BASKETS;
Infants' BASKETS, CLOTH BASKETS and HAMPER;
and Fruit BASKETS;
Fancy and Willow Children's CARRIAGES, CO-
CARTS and CRADLES;
BABY JUMPERS, Nursery, Rocking and Children's
High Table CHAIRS, ROCKING HORSES
and PROPELLERS;
Fancy VASES and China ORNAMENTS;
Ladies' Leather RETICULES;
PORTEMONNIES, PORTEFOLIOS;
Pocket COMPANIONS, and Photographic ALBUMS;
A large assortment of BEADS, and all sorts of BRUSH-
ES and COMBS;
Feather DUSTERS, ACCORDIONS, Walking CANES,
Checker and Card BOARDS, DICE and Dice BOXES;
Staple BROOMS, MOPS and Cloth POUNDERS;
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

ALL KINDS OF TOYS.
Being in receipt of the most of these goods from
our own houses, and having no Agent to pay, I am
therefore enabled to sell them at least 25 per cent. less
than any other house in the colony.
Having received orders from our houses to sell the
present stock at San Francisco cost, I have therefore
reduced prices 25 per cent. below former charges.
Toys by the case supplied to the trade at very low
prices.

NOTE THE ADDRESS.
S. ZINN.
Santa Clause Headquarters & Fancy Bazaar,
Government Street, next to the Hotel de France.

DOUGLAS-LILLOET ROUTE.
PEMBERTON HOUSE, PORT PEMBERTON!

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE is now kept by
the undersigned, who guarantees that its past repu-
tation as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL shall be well main-
tained by him; and he is desirous of securing to the
public that amount of comfort and accommodation for
both ladies and gentlemen that the traveller both de-
sires and expects. He will further guarantee that no
one shall leave his house without feeling "a fine re-
ceived" for his money, and that in the shape of a good
meal, good lodging, and attention to his wants at a
fair remuneration.

There are also private rooms for families, and for
those who desire them. There is a Bar attached to the
House, with good Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc., and a Bag-
gelle table for their use and diversion.
The undersigned hopes for a fair share of patronage,
and that the merits of this route, in the accommodation,
ease and quickness of travel which it affords, will be
appreciated by the travelling public.

WILLIAM SMITH.
New Boot and Shoe Shop
MART STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,
Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

W. WOODMAN
New Westminster Feb. 1861.

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL, \$1,250,000,
IN 12,500 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
NEW WESTMINSTER—Bank of British Columbia.
YALE—Ditto.
QUESNELLE MOUTH—Ditto.
CAMERONTON, CARIBOO—Ditto.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.
VICTORIA—Bank of British Columbia.
NANAIMO—Ditto.

IN THE UNITED STATES.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of British Columbia.
PORTLAND (Oregon)—Messrs. Ladd & Tilton.
NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

IN CANADA.
MONTREAL—Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

IN INDIA, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.
The Oriental Bank.

IN ENGLAND.
National Provincial Bank of England.
North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.

IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

IN IRELAND.
Union Bank of Ireland.
LONDON OFFICE—80 Lombard Street.

Cheques Accrued opened for any amount not less
than One Hundred Dollars.
Discounts Recourse, bearing interest, issued for money
lodged for fixed periods.

Bills Discounted and Collected; and Bills of Ex-
change on Great Britain, San Francisco and New York
purchased.

Letters issued on all the Branches and Agencies;
and CREDITS granted on Great Britain, San Francis-
co and New York, authorizing payment for goods ship-
ped to the Colonies.

Government and other Securities received for safe
custody; Interest and Dividends Collected; Duties
paid on goods in bond.

GOLD DUST & BARS PURCHASED.
Received on Deposit, or advances made upon them.
D. M. LANG, Manager.
New Westminster, August, 1864.

LOUIS HAUTIER'S HOTEL
BILLIARD SALOON.
Lytton City, B. C.

THIS House is furnished in the best style, and a stock
of excellent Liquors and Cigars kept constantly
on hand. The Billiard Tables are unsurpassed in the
colony. The charges are moderate.
Good Stabling, and Horses constantly on sale at
low prices.
Lytton City, November 10, 1862.

BRICKS, BRICKS.
FOR SALE!
50,000 BRICKS of British Columbia manu-
facture. Price \$12 per thousand, free
of wharfage. Apply to
JOHN MURRAY.
New Westminster, Sept. 23, 1864.

LOWE BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND IMPORTERS OF
Provisions, Groceries, French Wines,
LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS.

RIED'S BLOCK, WHARF STREET.
ap6 VICTORIA, V. I.

Bank of British North America.
ASSAY OFFICE, VICTORIA.

GOLD DUST MELTED & ASSAYED.
CHARGES:
For all deposits under 50 ounces \$2
For all " above 50 " One quarter of one
per cent.

Ores of every description carefully Assayed
CHARGES:
For each Mineral Assay \$10

GOLD DUST AND BARS PURCHASED
at the current rates.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Victoria, May 7, 1864.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
COLUMBIA STREET,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,
IMPORTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, AND
Oilman's Stores.

Would call the particular attention of Up-river Mer-
chants, Steamboat Owners and others to his Stock, and
ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Fresh Garden Seeds Just received and
for sale.
W. J. ARMSTRONG.
New Westminster, March 27th, 1863.

HICK'S HOTEL!
Lytton Square, New Westminster, B. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Public, and
especially the Travelling Community, that he has
just opened the above central and well known estab-
lishment, where he hopes, by reasonable charges and
strict attention to the comfort of his customers, to re-
ceive a share of public patronage.

THE BAR
is supplied with the best brands of Wines, Liquors
and Cigars.
PHILIP HICK, Proprietor.
New Westminster, Sept. 22, 1864.

ANDERSON & Co.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK and will keep continuously
H. Byers Porter and Ale, Martell and other Brandy,
Scotch Whisky, Rum, &c.
6c31 WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

FRENCH'S FISH MARKET,
FRONT STREET,
New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found, in season,
FISH
Of Every kind, both Fresh, Salted and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of
GAME.
Shipping Orders Promptly attended to.
FREDERICK KAYE & CO.
New Westminster, July 5, 1864.

TO LET.
THE COLUMBIA HOTEL!

THIS LARGE HOUSE is advantageously situated
for a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being only a short dis-
tance from the wharf on Lytton Square. It has just
undergone a thorough renovation, and, if requisite, can
be further improved and enlarged. This affords a good
opportunity to any person who understands the busi-
ness to make a small fortune, as the rent will be mod-
erate. The Hotel contains ample furniture, which can
be purchased upon the most favorable terms. For par-
ticulars apply on the premises.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
ALL CURES MADE EASY!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad
Breasts and Old Wounds.
No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the
healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The
worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance when
ever this medicament is applied; sound flesh springs
up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the
surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and per-
manent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas and Internal Inflam-
mation.
These distressing and weakening diseases may with
certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they
will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the
printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon
the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will
be removed. A poultice of bread and water may some-
times be applied at bed time with advantage; and most
scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who
read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of
such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they
will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a
cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout & Neuralgia.
Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and
subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree
as Holloway's Ointment, and, by the simultaneous use of
the Ointment and Pills, but it must be remembered
that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of
the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach,
consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify
the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of
the Pills. The general health will be readily improved,
although the eruption may be driven out more freely
than before, and which should not be promoted; per-
severance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy,
Mumps & all other Derangements
of the Throat.
On the appearance of any of these malaises the Ointment
should be well rubbed at least three times a day
upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to
penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat;
this course will at once remove inflammation and allevi-
ate. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by
following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling
of the Glands.
This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's puri-
fying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of puri-
fying the blood and strengthening the system renders
them more suitable than any other remedy for all com-
plaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure
the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged,
require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following
cases:—
Bad Legs, Chapped Hands, Scalds,
Bad Breasts, Contracted and Sore Nipples,
Burns, Stiff Joints, Skin-diseases,
Erysipelas, Elephantiasis, Scrofula,
Bite of Mosquitoes, Fistulas, Scrofula,
Gonorrhea, Gout, Scrofula,
Corns (soft), Lumbago, Wounds,
Cancers, Piles, Yaws,
Chilblains, Rheumatism.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; and by all re-
spectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines through-
out the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s.
1ld., 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box.
*There is a considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in
every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

TO BE SOLD FOR \$1000.
(TERMS—HALF CASH, AND BALANCE WITHIN 12 MONTHS.)

THE PROPERTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE
STANISLAUS HOUSE, on the Douglas Portage,
together with about 4 acres of Land, fenced and partly
cleared, around the house, and growing No. 1 Vines,
and also about 10 acres more adjoining.
The place has the advantage of being well located for
obtaining a share of the public patronage as well as be-
ing a regular team stand for the Douglas teams. For
further particulars apply to JONATHAN MORRIS, at
the R. E. Camp, New Westminster, or to
W. E. STEIN, at the Hot
Springs, Douglas Portage, British Columbia,
September 30, 1864.

DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO.
Commission Merchants.
WHARF STREET,
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

H. N. DICKSON & CO.,
DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO.,
Jy15-te

BOSTON BAR
HOTEL.
BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscribers flatter themselves that they will
give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them
with their patronage. A stock of the choicest
Liquors and Cigars
constantly on hand. Also, Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, Pies,
etc. Prices very low.
J. JOHNSON & CO.
Boston Bar, B. C., June 25, 1861.

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Colony of British Columbia.